

Urban District Council of Glyncorrwg.

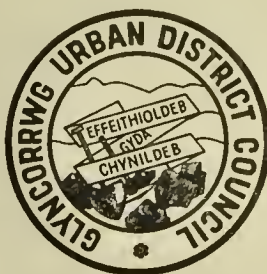
THE
ANNUAL REPORT
for 1937

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
(Dr. J. M. Taylor)



PORT TALBOT :
D. W. Jones, Printer, Courtland Place,

1938



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Glyncorrwg Urban District Council, 1937.

Chairman—Councillor E. C. HOPKINS, J.P., Duffryn Afan.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor R. PHILLIPS, Glyncorrwg.

Councillor WM. BOWEN, Abergwynfi.	Councillor W. LEWIS, Cymmer.
Councillor H. FIELD, Abergwynfi.	Councillor D. T. HOPKINS, Cymmer.
Councillor A. H. MORGAN, Abergwynfi.	Councillor F. MARCHANT, Cymmer.
Councillor D. MORRIS, J.P., Abergwynfi.	Councillor I. CHARLES, Cymmer.
Councillor W. T. BROWN, Abergwynfi.	Councillor S. J. MORGAN, Glyncorrwg.
Councillor D. WILLIAMS, Abergwynfi.	Councillor W. LEWIS, Glyncorrwg.
Alderman Sir WM. JENKINS, K.B.E., J.P., M.P., Cymmer Afan.	Councillor J. THOMAS, Glyncorrwg.

CHAIRMEN AND COMMITTEES.

Chairman of Maternity and Child Welfare Committee—Councillor W. BOWEN, Abergwynfi.

Co-opted Members (Ladies) :

Mrs. H. FIELD, 49, Jersey Road, Abergwynfi; Mrs. RICHARDS, 56, High Street, Abergwynfi;
Mrs. J. WILLIAMS, 4, Alban Terr., Abercregan; Mrs. MURREL, 1, Wern Terrace, Cymmer;
Mrs. EVANS, 49, Norton Terrace, Glyncorrwg; Mrs. LEWIS, 10, Norton Terrace, Glyncorrwg.

General Purposes Committee :

Chairman—Councillor DAVID WILLIAMS, Abergwynfi

Housing Committee : Chairman—Councillor E. C. HOPKINS, J.P., Duffryn Afan.

Finance Committee : Chairman—Councillor E. C. HOPKINS, J.P., Duffryn Afan.

OFFICIALS.

<i>Clerk to the Council</i>	Mr. T. D. WINDSOR WILLIAMS
<i>Rating and Valuation Officer</i>	Mr. T. W. JENKINS.
<i>Surveyor and Engineer</i>	Mr. HENRY WALSH.
<i>Treasurer and Accountant</i>	Mr. S. HERAPATH.
<i>Sanitary Inspector</i>	Mr. JOHN TATE, San. Inspector, Cert. Royal San. Institute and San. Inspector's Exam. Joint Board; Meat Inspector Cert. Royal San. Institute.
<i>Housing Rent Collector</i>	Mr. DANIEL THOMAS.
<i>Gas Collector</i>	Mr. SAM FUGE.
<i>Health Visitor</i>	Nurse JONES, C.M.B.
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	Dr. J. M. TAYLOR.
<i>General Clerk</i>	Mr. R. G. DAYSON.

Glyncorrwg Urban District Council.

Cymmer,
Port Talbot,
October 27th, 1938.

To the Chairman and Members of the Glyncorrwg Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you for your consideration the Annual Report of Public Health services in your area for the year 1937.

The contents and arrangements of the report follow the requirements of Circular 1650 (Wales).

The Collieries which have been working have been going steadily, but have employed fewer workmen, and there seems to be very poor prospects of new collieries or of any other new industries being developed in the area. Duffryn Rhondda Colliery employed most, and worked regularly, but few men who work there reside in this area. Nantewlaeth has been working regularly, but there has been no increase in the number of men employed. The other collieries—in Glyncorrwg and Abergwynfi—have been operating intermittently as in previous years.

Unemployment.

The average weekly number of unemployed for the year has been as follows:—

Cymmer, 250; Abergwynfi, 180; Glyncorrwg 50.

The decrease of average unemployed is due to improved conditions in the coal trade, and in Abergwynfi the Ocean Colliery was working much more steadily. There should be no unemployed in this area, as most of the workmen in the Collieries come from neighbouring districts by train or bus.

The Birthrate, 21.4 is higher than last year, and is considerably higher than the average for smaller towns in England and Wales. In the village of Glyncorrwg the birth-rate is low for the population. This condition cannot be accounted for by the number attending the recognised Birth Control Clinic. Many mothers prefer to go to Penrhiewtyn Hospital for confinement, observing that the lying in period is almost as cheap, and that they are free from domestic worries while in hospital.

Housing.

There was one new house constructed. 147 houses were inspected for defects during the year, and 480 inspections were made for that purpose, and repairs were carried out in 120 of these houses. The general state of repair of the dwelling-houses in the area is improving, and there is a lack of skilled labour to carry out repairs. Much credit is due to the Sanitary Inspector for his tact and zeal in getting all repairs done during the year. There were no house owners prosecuted for abatement of nuisances, owing to disrepair. One owner who was prosecuted in 1936 has still refused to carry out necessary repairs to his property.

The wooden huts at Nantewlaeth Colliery are to be demolished in the near future, and already many of the tenants are finding other houses. Most of these are going to empty Council houses in Graig, Abergwynfi.

Measurements of every room in the district were taken during the year for the purpose of ascertaining the permitted number of people who should sleep in each dwelling.

Water Supply.

There was a constant and plentiful water supply maintained during the year. Every house in the area had an ample supply at all times.

Half the drinking water is not filtered, and the filter beds at the Abergwynfi Reservoir are not often enough cleansed and replenished with sand. The water supply which comes from Glyncorrwg is unsatisfactory. The condition of the reservoirs is the same as in my Report of last year.

Post Mortem Examinations.

Arrangements have been made and facilities provided for performing post mortem examinations in the mortuary at the Isolation Hospital, Cymmer. Five post mortems were performed here during the year.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

No. 26, Villiers Road, Abergwynfi, a large well built house, was acquired during the year 1935 for conversion into a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. It was completed and opened during the year 1936. It is in every way a suitable building, and is centrally situated. The attendance at this new Clinic has markedly increased.

The Clinic in Glyncorrwg is an old hut, the boards of which are rotten; the floor is defective, and the roof leaks when rain falls. Although fairly centrally situated, it is on a damp site in a side street. This affair should be burnt, and a proper clinic, with living apartments attached, should be constructed on a much more prominent and more healthy site.

In Abercregan a Clinic has been held monthly since February, 1936, in the Workmen's Institute, and is quite well attended.

Pit Head Baths.

Baths for the workmen in Duffryn Rhondda Colliery are in process of construction. This should provide some leisure to housewives. These baths will soon be completed.

Swimming Baths.

Progress is being made towards the construction of a large open-air Swimming Bath close to the Caerau Road in Cymmer. This, in my opinion, is a satisfactory advance towards the development of good physique in young people in the area.

Extension of Council's Activities during 1936.

There were no further extensions of activities from those described in my last annual report. Expectant mothers, on medical advice, could obtain milk throughout pregnancy, and children could obtain milk up to school age.

Infectious Diseases.

There was an enormous increase in the number of infectious diseases notified during the year, chiefly due to the abnormally large number of cases of Scarletina in Abergwynfi. These were mostly contact cases which could be traced to one class in school.

My thanks are specially due to Dr. Alfred Davies, Abergwynfi, and Mr. Tate, Sanitary Inspector for their great help in preventing the wider spread of this epidemic.

Isolation Hospital.

The local hospital is falling into a very deplorable state for want of repairs. It is questionable whether it is worth repairing.

Planting of Trees.

In the late autumn two rows of young trees were planted on the sides of Coronation Avenue, Cymmer. Practically every one of these trees shows signs of development in their new surroundings, and already this particular highway shows signs of being a very attractive avenue once the trees have properly grown.

It is desirable that such a small scheme should be carried out in each of the villages each year. The slopes below Cynon village on the south side of the valley are being planted with coniferous three year old plants. These villages could be greatly beautified, and the health of the people would benefit by careful planting and careful tending of trees

Rats.

All complaints of rat infestation are investigated, and steps are taken to exterminate these pests. In addition, there was an intensive campaign against them during the first week in November. The very numerous baits laid showed satisfactory results. The most satisfactory bait observed was one made by the Sanitary Inspector himself.

I am much indebted to Mr. Tate for his co-operation throughout the year, and for his help in preparing this Report. I am also much indebted to Miss Jones (Health Visitor), Mr. H. Walsh, Mr. T. W. Jenkins, and Mr. Herapath for their kindness and help throughout the year.

My thanks are due to Dr. E. Colston Williams (M.O.H., Glamorgan) for valuable advice given to me during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. M. TAYLOR,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The area of the district is 13,925 acres.

The prevailing winds are westerly and south westerly. The valleys are narrow and consequently there is concentration and rapidity of air currents in the district. Trees are very scarce, and shelter is only afforded by the mountains. During the rainy season, the rain is carried up the valleys at such a pace that the most carefully constructed houses are liable to be damp. Heavy rains never cause accumulation of water in the area, but act as a useful adjunct to the sanitation of the district. There were nine days when snow covered the ground. There was very little frost during the year.

The district could be considerably beautified by planting and maintaining the growth of various types of trees and flowers.

In some villages, notably Duffryn and Cynon, flowers and gardens are developed to a very high standard.

Rainfall for past Ten years.		Inches.
1928	.....	108.23
1929	.....	85.39
1930	.....	101.96
1931	.....	58.49
1932	.....	76.52
1933	.....	52.19
1934	.....	74.08
1935	.....	73.58
1936	.....	65.98
1937	.....	60.02

DISTRIBUTION, 1937.

	Inches.
January	10.82
February	10.54
March	3.96
April	4.79
May	2.55
June	2.98
July	4.06
August	2.24
September	4.21
October	4.31

Distribution 1937.—Continued.

	Inches.
November	4.43
December	5.13
Total	<u>60.02</u>

The heaviest Rainfall was during the month of January—10.82 inches.

The lightest Rainfall was during the month of August—2.24 inches.

Houses.

	Total in District.	Occupied	Unoccupied.
Houses	1,986	1,963	23
Business Premises used for Dwellings as well as Busi- ness	81	79	2
Hotels	13 (& two Clubs)	13	0
Farms	24	23	1
Lock-up Shops	39	25	14

The Council built 282 Houses under the Housing Act, 1919.

The assessable value of the area for year ending December 31st, 1937:—

	£	s	d
General Rate Purposes	30,308	0	0
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	108	0	0

Population.

The population estimated by the Registrar General for mid-year 1937 was 9,715, and for 30th June, 1936, was 10,150. For the previous year the population was 10,040 (mid-year 1935).

For the year 1931 the census population (mid-year) was 10,208

„	„	1921	„	„	„	„	„	10,772
„	„	1911	„	„	„	„	„	8,689
„	„	1901	„	„	„	„	„	6,452

The employment of the people is almost entirely Coal Mining, or in some occupation associated with the mining industry. There is no industry in which women are employed. Many girls go from the district in pursuit of domestic service, etc., mostly to London. Many of them succeed, and help their parents with their earnings. There is an increasing number of young men going from the area to seek employment.

There are not many hard ground workers in the area at present, consequently Silicosis is not very common. Workmen are now much more careful to prevent dust absorption when working in headings of high silica content.

Coal miners in steam coal mines enjoy quite good health, those in house coal collieries, where there is much dampness, are more subject to rheumatism. There are few cases of acute rheumatism, but there is a great deal of chronic rheumatism in middle aged and even in young men.

Electric safety lamps, giving more illumination, less heat, less CO² produced and less nystagmus, have been introduced into most of the deep mines in the area. There are not many new cases of nystagmus, undoubtedly due to the introduction of these lamps. I am informed that ventilation in the mines has been maintained during the year.

In some collieries in the area there is a great deal of water, and rats are so numerous that workmen have to use their ingenuity to prevent them stealing all their food while they are employed. One case of Weil's Disease was reported.

Nursing Facilities, Hospitals, etc.

There is a district nurse in Cymmer.

There is a district nurse in Abergwynfi.

The Swansea General Hospital is used for all emergencies from the area, and very excellent results are obtained, and general satisfaction is expressed by the patients. The waiting list is large, causing, in non-acute cases a delay of months in admission. Acute and urgent cases can always be admitted. Many patients who receive public assistance are admitted to Penrhiewtyn Hospital, and express satisfaction with their treatment, and very excellent results are obtained. This relieves the waiting list for Swansea.

A system of communication of diagnosis, operation and progress, etc., from hospital to medical men in the area is of great help to practitioners.

Both Medical and Surgical cases are admitted, and very numerous consultations and X-Ray photographs are obtained by out-patients from this area.

The X-Ray Apparatus and results of Swansea Hospital are among the very best in the country.

There is a working arrangement between the Swansea Hospital and Penrhiewtyn Hospital, Neath, which allows patients long on the waiting list for admission to Swansea to be admitted to Penrhiewtyn—Swansea Hospital Authorities paying the cost. Operations on school children for tonsils and adenoids are performed in Penrhiewtyn Hospital at a cost of 10/- to the parents. Complicated confinements are not now admitted to Swansea Hospital, but are sent to Penrhiewtyn at a cost of £2 2s. 0d. per week to the patient. There is a means scale operative.

The workmen pay 2d. per week to the Hospital, and this is deducted from their pay at the Colliery Office. Those not working in collieries may obtain the benefit of Swansea Hospital by paying 8/8 per year.

The St. John's Motor Ambulance, which is stationed at Cymmer, is in constant request to take patients to Swansea Hospital and other such Institutions for consultations, massage, X-Ray Examinations, etc., etc. As many as three journeys are made from the area to Swansea some days. In case of emergency, e.g., a few accidents occurring simultaneously, or when the local Ambulance is away, a neighbouring Ambulance—generally

from Bryn—is easily available. These conveyances are very comfortable and suitable for their purpose. The man in charge of this Ambulance is a most capable driver, and is very obliging.

There is also a Motor Ambulance stationed at Glynccorrwg, which is maintained by colliery workmen.

There are seven First Aid and Home Nursing Classes carried on very successfully. Most of these Classes have been in continuous existence for over 30 years. Most of the people trained at these Classes are of the very utmost use in the locality, and particularly in mines. The local Companies encourage this work. Recently attendance at these classes has not been so good, probably because the subject is difficult and the fee of 4/- is more difficult to find than it should be. In Duffryn the young boys and girls form most successful classes in First Aid and Home Nursing.

Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

Live Births during the year were:—

	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	109	84
Illegitimate	2	1
Total	<u>111</u>	<u>85</u>

STILLBIRTHS.

	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	6	5
Illegitimate	1	—
Total	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>

Total Births:—208. This gives a birth-rate of 21.4 per 1,000 of population per annum.

The birth-rates of previous years may be compared:—

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth rate per 1,000 population.
1914	351	37.3
1915	342	36.3
1916	338	33.0
1917	276	27.0
1918	324	31.7
1919	317	30.7
1920	372	36.1
1921	349	32.4
1922	314	27.6
1923	312	26.0
1924	344	28.6
1925	317	26.4

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth rate per 1,000 population
1926	282	23.5
1927	259	21.5
1928	238	22.1
1929	245	23.0
1930	242	22.7
1931	234	22.7
1932	215	21.2
1933	220	21.6
1934	203	20.0
1935	236	23.5
1936	197	19.4
1937	208	21.4

The illegitimate birth-rate for the year was .4 per 1,000 of the population.

Birth Rates compared per 1,000 population:—

	1937.	
	Live Births	Still Births.
England and Wales	14.9	0.60
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	14.9	0.67
148 Smaller Towns (Population 25,000 to 50,000)	15.3	0.64
London Administrative County	13.3	0.54
Glyncorrwg U.D.	20.2	1.2
Total	21.4	

The declining birth-rate is very noticeable and may, to an extent, be due to the large numbers of young people who have sought employment in England and elsewhere.

The total live births registered within the area, legitimate and illegitimate were distributed as follows:—

Month.	Abergwynfi.	Cymmer.	Glyncorrwg.	Total.
January	9	8	3	20
February	8	9	2	19
March	2	4	2	8
April	10	7	5	22
May	5	7	2	14
June	4	5	5	14
July	11	7	2	20
August	4	5	1	10
September	3	3	—	6
October	11	9	2	22
November	4	5	1	10
December	3	11	3	17
Total	74	80	28	182

During the year there were born in Penrhiewtyn Hospital—6 from Glynccorrwg; 1 from Abergwynfi; 7 from Cymmer.

Most of these were either complicated confinements or cases where pregnancy was not normal, or where home conditions were such that, on medical advice, the mother was advised to go to hospital for confinement. Some were voluntary patients.

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered in the area during the year was 83; Males—46, Females—37. There were 24 inward transfers—18 males, 6 females.

These inward transfers died in Swansea Hospital, Penrhiewtyn Hospital, Stoke Park Colony.

The total deaths therefore were 107. Males 64, Females 43.

The crude death-rate was 11.0 per 1,000 population per annum compared with previous years.

1914.	.....	1915.	.....	1916.	.....	1917.	...	1918.	.....	1919.	.....	1920.	.....	1921.
11.8	.....	14.6	.....	12.8	.....	9.5	.....	13.4	.....	9.9	.....	11.4	.....	10.3
1922.	.....	1923.	.....	1924.	.....	1925.	.....	1926.	.....	1927.	.....	1928.	.....	1929.
11.5	.....	9.1	.....	8.4	.....	8.8	.....	8.7	.....	10.3	.....	10.7	.....	12.0
1930.	.....	1931.	.....	1932.	.....	1933.	.....	1934.	.....	1935.	.....	1936.	.....	1937.
8.5	.....	11.4	.....	9.8	.....	13.8	.....	10.4	.....	9.2	.....	10.2	.....	11.0

	Death Rates compared per 1,000 Population.				
	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
England and Wales	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.8	12.3
125 County Boroughs & Great Towns	12.5	12.3	11.8	11.8	12.2
148 Smaller Towns, Population 25,000—50,000 at Census 1931	11.9	11.5	11.2	11.3	11.0
London (Administrative County) ...	12.3	12.5	11.4	11.9	12.2
Glynccorrwg	11.0	10.2	9.2	10.4	13.8

The following are the particulars of deaths returned to me by the Registrar for the district during the year 1937, to which 24 transferable deaths have been added—(24 inward transfers):—

	Males.		Females.	Total
Enteric Fever	0	.....	0	0
Small Pox	0	.....	0	0
Measles	0	.....	1	1

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	2	0	2
Croup	0	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Influenza	3	1	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	2	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	0	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	7	6	13
Diabetes	1	1	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	6	4	10
Heart Disease	12	9	21
Arterio-sclerosis	2	2	4
Bronchitis	4	2	6
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	2	6
Diarrhoea (under two years)	1	0	1
Epilepsy	1	0	1
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	2	1	3
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0	0
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	0	3	3
Congenital Debility & Malformation	1	0	1
Premature Births	1	1	2
Suicide	0	0	0
Silicosis	1	0	1
Rheumatoid Arthritis	0	1	1
Gastritis	0	1	1
Appendicitis	0	1	1
Biliary Colic	1	0	1
Pyelitis	1	1	2
Exophthalmic Goitre	0	1	1
Pulmonary Fibrosis	0	0	0
Pancreatitis	1	0	1
Enteritis	1	0	1
Hemiplegia	0	1	1
Cholecystitis	0	1	1
Infantile Convulsions	1	0	1
Senility	1	0	1
Deaths from Violence or Accidents	7	1	8
Other Defined Diseases	0	0	0
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	0	0	0
General Paralysis of the Insane	0	0	0
Total	64	43	107

The above Table includes 24 inward transfers. The inward transfers were as follows:—

INWARD TRANSFERS.

Myocardial Degeneration, Toxic Goitre	Cymmer	Female, 63 yrs., died Penrhiewtyn Infirmary.
Myocardial Degeneration, Arterio Sclerosis	Cymmer	Male, 76 yrs., died Penrhiewtyn Infirmary.
Accident (Colliery)	Blaengwynfi	Male, 47 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.
Cerebral Haemorrhage	Blaengwynfi	Female, 4 days, died Penrhiewtyn Infirmary.
Chr. Rheumatic Carditis	Blaengwynfi	Male, 36 yrs., died Penrhiewtyn Infirmary.
Uraemia, Chronic Nephritis	Cymmer	Male, 16 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.
Pneumonia	Cymmer	Male, 67 yrs., died Penrhiewtyn Infirmary.
Arterio Sclerosis	Cymmer	Male, 77 yrs., died Penrhiewtyn Infirmary.
Placenta Praevia	Cymmer	Female, 25 yrs., died Penrhiewtyn Infirmary.
Cerebral Thrombosis	Glyncorrwg	Male, 47 yrs., died Penrhiewtyn Infirmary.
Myocardial Degeneration .	Cymmer	Male, 56 yrs., died Penrhiewtyn Infirmary.
Accident (at home)	Blaengwynfi	Female, 47 yrs., died Penrhiewtyn Infirmary.
Spina Bifida (following operation)	Blaengwynfi	Male, 1 mth., died Swansea Hospital.
Acute Nephritis	Blaengwynfi	Male, 39 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.
Pyelo Nephritis, Preg- nancy	Glyncorrwg	Female, 20 yrs., died Penrhiewtyn Infirmary.
Carcinoma Rectum	Abergwynfi	Male, 78 yrs., died Penrhiewtyn Infirmary.
Appendicitis	Blaengwynfi	Female, 34 yrs., died Penrhiewtyn Infirmary.
Accident (Colliery)	Abergwynfi	Male, 17 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.
Senility	Blaengwynfi	Male, 79 yrs., died Penrhiewtyn Infirmary.
Pneumonia	Glyncorrwg	Male, 63 yrs., died Swansea Hospital.
Broncho Pneumonia, Idiocy	Blaengwynfi	Male, 19 yrs., died Oaks Hospital, West Side, Stoke Park Colony.
Carcinoma Colon	Glyncorrwg	Male, 62 yrs., died Penrhiewtyn Infirmary.
Myocardial Degeneration	Abergwynfi	Male, 86 yrs., died Penrhiewtyn Infirmary.
Carcinoma of Stomach	Cymmer	Male, 32 yrs., died Penrhiewtyn Infirmary.

The following are particulars of deaths notified to me in the area during 1937, and include 24 inward transfers.

TABLE 1. Causes of, and ages at Death during 1937.

Causes of Death.	Total All Ages.	under 1 yr.	1 & under 2	2 & under 5	5 & under 15	15 & under 25	25 & under 45	45 & under 65	65 & up- wards.
Enteric Fever	·	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox	·	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	·	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croup	·	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	·	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Encephalitis	·	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer—Malignant Disease	13	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	4
Diabetes	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	10	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	3
Heart Disease	21	1	—	—	1	—	2	4	13
Arterio-Sclerosis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Bronchitis	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	6	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
Hemiplegia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Epilepsy	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	·	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Puerperal Sepsis	·	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Births	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	·	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silicosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rheumatoid Arthritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Gastritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pyelitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Inanition	·	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Biliary Colic	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Exophthalmic Goitre	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pulmonary Fibrosis	·	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Infantile Convulsions	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Deaths from Violence or Accidents	8	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	1
Pancreatitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
General Paralysis of the Insane	·	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Defined Diseases	·	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	·	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholecystitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	107	13	2	—	1	7	14	30	40

The following are particulars of deaths notified to me in the area during 1936, and include 22 inward and 3 Outward transfers.

TABLE 1. Causes of, and ages at Death during 1936.

Causes of Death	Total All Ages	under 1 year	1 & under 2	2 & under 5	5 & under 15	15 & under 25	25 & under 45	45 & under 65	65 & upwards
Enteric Fever .....	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox .....	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Croup .....	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .....	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Encephalitis .....	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	—
Other Tuberculosis Diseases .....	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer (Malignant Disease)	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	3
Diabetes .....	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Haemorrhage	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	9
Heart Disease	25	—	—	—	2	2	—	9	12
Arterio-Sclerosis .....	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Pneumonia (All Forms)	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hemiplegia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Epilepsy	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute & Chronic Nephritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Sepsis .....	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Accidents & Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital Debility & Malformation .....	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Births	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide .....	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silicosis .....	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Rheumatism	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Peptic Ulcer	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Inanition	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staphylococcal Pyaemia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Uraemia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Acute Pulmonary Congestion	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pulmonary Fibrosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Appendicitis .....	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infantile Convulsions	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senility	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Deaths, Violence or Accident	9	1	—	—	1	1	1	5	—
Polyposis of Colon	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
General Paralysis of the Insane .....	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Defined Diseases .....	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Causes Ill-Defined or Unknown	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cholecystitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	107	10	1	1	7	8	11	33	36

Tuberculosis.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1937 are given in the following Table:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—
5 " " 15	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15 " " 25	4	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
25 " " 35	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 " " 45	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45 " " 55	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
55 " " 65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	8	2	5	2	2	2	1	—

There were 5 deaths from Tuberculosis during 1937—4 Pulmonary and 1 Non-pulmonary.

The distribution was as follows:—

	Cymmer.	Glyncorrwg.	Abergwynfi.
Pulmonary	3	0	1
Non-Pulmonary	1	0	0

Death rates from all cases of Tuberculosis:—

1937.	1936.
.51 per 1,000 population.	.78 per 1,000 population.

Notification of Tuberculosis.

Of the five deaths from Tuberculosis which occurred in the area during 1937, four (80%) had previously been notified as suffering from this disease.

The number of deaths from this disease shows a decrease over last year's figures. The prevention of this disease is far more important than we have hitherto realised. Sanitation, prevention of dust, dry, clean houses, suitable clothing and boots, regular exercise are all extremely important:

It is imperative to have healthy cows and clean milk. In my opinion the most important preventive is a plentiful and suitable diet for the young. A plentiful supply of nutritious food, and a prolonged period of absolute rest in the early stages of Tuberculosis will often lead to its arrest and cure. Considering the amount of poverty in the area the progress of the disease is not entirely unsatisfactory.

The Welsh National Memorial Officers are doing a very useful work in this direction. Much could be done by increased number of hygienic lectures in the schools. There is a lecturer who visits the schools periodically, and whose lectures the teachers and children very much appreciate. During the year I attended one of these lectures, and found that the children thoroughly enjoyed the lesson. They afterwards wrote an essay on the subject. These essays I examined and was much impressed by the amount of knowledge that the children had retained.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1936 are given in the following Table:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 „ „ 15	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 „ „ 25	2	4	1	1	1	3	—	—
25 „ „ 35	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—
35 „ „ 45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 „ „ 55	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 „ „ 65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5	5	2	2	3	5	—	—

There were 8 deaths from Tuberculosis during 1936—8 Pulmonary and 0 Non-pulmonary.

The distribution was as follows :

	Cymmer.	Glyncorrwg.	Abergwynfi.
Pulmonary	1	2	5
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—

Cancer (Malignant Disease).

There were 13 cases of death from Malignant Disease—males, 7; and females, 6.

Ages were:—Between 25 and under 45—3. Between 45 and under 65—6. Over 65 years—4.

The death-rate is as follows:—

1937.—1.35 per 1,000 population.

1936.—.88 per 1,000 population.

Scarlet Fever.

There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever.

Death rate:—

1937—England and Wales: 0.01 per 1,000 population.

Diphtheria.

There were no deaths from Diphtheria.

Death rate:—

1937—England and Wales: 0.07 per 1,000 population.

Diabetes.

There were two deaths from this disease. Recent advances in treatment by dieting and insulin have prolonged the lives of people suffering from this disease.

The death rate is as follows:—

1937—.20 per 1,000 population.

1936—0.00 per 1,000 population.

Rheumatic Fever.

There were no deaths from Rheumatism. The clothing of the people could be better. There is much improvement in the conditions of some of the dwellings, but dry, warm houses are necessary to prevent this disease. Considering the wet conditions in some of the mines, and the heat and sweating in others, Rheumatic Fever is rare.

The death rate is as follows:—

1937—.00 per 1,000 population.

1936—.09 per 1,000 population.

Some of the house coal mines are very wet and cold, and tend to cause muscular rheumatism in miners working in these mines. Rheumatic Arthritis is quite common in females of adult age in the area.

Cerebral Haemorrhage.

There were 9 deaths:—

Males 6.	Females 3.	Death rate 1937—.92 per 1,000 of population.
		„ „ 1936—1.38 per 1,000 of population.
		„ „ 1935—.90 per 1,000 of population.
		„ „ 1934—.79 per 1,000 of population.
		„ „ 1933—.49 per 1,000 of population.

Ages:—25 and under 45—1; 45 and under 65—5; 65 and upwards—3.

Heart Disease.

There were 21 deaths. Males 12. Females 9.

Ages:—Under 1 year—1; 5 and under 15—1; 15 and under 25—0; 25 and under 45—2; 45 and under 65—4; 65 and upwards—13.

Death Rate 1937—2.16 per 1,000 population.

„	„	1936—2.46	„	„	„
„	„	1935—2.0	„	„	„
„	„	1934—1.48	„	„	„
„	„	1933—3.1	„	„	„

Arterio Sclerosis.

There were 4 deaths from this disease.

Death rate 1937—.41 per 1,000 population.

„	„	1936—.00	„	„	„
„	„	1935—.10	„	„	„
„	„	1934—0.00	„	„	„
„	„	1933—0.29	„	„	„

Influenza.

There were 4 deaths—3 Males, 1 Female.

Death rate, 1937—Glyncorwg: 0.41 per 1,000 population.

England and Wales: 0.45 per 1,000 population.

Bronchitis.

There were 6 deaths—Males 4; Females 2.

Ages:—Under 1 year—2; 25 and under 45—1; 45 and under 65—2; 65 and upwards—1.

Death rate 1937—0.61 per 1,000 population.

„	„	1936—0.78	„	„	„
---	---	-----------	---	---	---

„	„	1935—0.20	„	„	„
---	---	-----------	---	---	---

„	„	1934—0.29	„	„	„
---	---	-----------	---	---	---

„	„	1933—0.29	„	„	„
---	---	-----------	---	---	---

Pneumonia (All Forms).

There were 6 deaths—Males 4; Females 2.

Ages at death:—Under 1 year—2; 15 and under 25—1; 45 and under 65—2; 65 and upwards—1.

Death rate 1937—0.61 per 1,000 population.

„	„	1936—0.19	„	„	„
---	---	-----------	---	---	---

„	„	1935—0.30	„	„	„
---	---	-----------	---	---	---

„	„	1934—0.69	„	„	„
---	---	-----------	---	---	---

„	„	1933—2.5	„	„	„
---	---	----------	---	---	---

There were 21 cases of Pneumonia notified during the year.

Other Respiratory Diseases.

There was one death from Silicosis.

One Male, aged 67 years.

Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.

There were no deaths from Peptic Ulcer.

Diarrhoea, under 2 years.

There was one death from Diarrhoea during 1937, 1 male, aged 4 months.

Death rate, 1937—Glyncorwg: 5.1 per 1,000 live births.

England and Wales 5.8 per 1,000 live births.

Generally the cause of this disease is milk or food which has been infected by someone or something. Education in cleanliness from the place of production to the place of consumption is one of the most important duties of the Health Visitor. Clean hands, clean food, clean habits, extermination of flies are of the greatest importance in the prevention of this disease. Over-feeding and unsuitable diet at irregular hours may start this complaint, and if it does not cause death, will at least retard the growth and development of a child very greatly. The summer was not too warm to reduce the ground water, and the general improvement in cleanliness in the homes are accountable for the low death rate.

Gastro Enteritis.

There was one death.

Death rate 1937—0.10 per 1,000 population.

„	„	1936—0.00	„	„	„
„	„	1935—0.20	„	„	„
„	„	1934—0.00	„	„	„
„	„	1933—0.19	„	„	„
„	„	1932—0.19	„	„	„

Peritonitis.

There were no deaths.

Death rate 1937—0.00 per 1,000 population.

„	„	1936—0.00	„	„	„
„	„	1935—0.00	„	„	„
„	„	1934—0.00	„	„	„
„	„	1933—0.19	„	„	„

Peritonitis is caused by escape of intestinal contents into the peritoneal cavity, or by any infection getting into the peritoneal cavity. A common cause is an abscess which is liable to form around an inflamed vermiform appendix. Early diagnosis and treatment have kept this condition in check. The year's results are most satisfactory.

Congenital Debility, Malformation, Premature Birth and Injury at Birth.

There was 1 death due to Cerebral Haemorrhage—1 female, aged 4 days.

„ „ 1 „ „ Convulsions—1 male, aged 1 day.

There were 2 deaths from Premature Births—1 male, aged 1 day; and 1 female, aged 1 month.

There was 1 death due to Spina Bifida (operation for its removal)—1 male, aged 1 month.

Total 5

Death rate 1937—.51 per 1,000 population.

„	„	1936—.29	„	„	„
„	„	1935—.5	„	„	„
„	„	1934—1.28	„	„	„

Suicide.

There were no cases of suicide during the year.

Death rate 1936—.00 per 1,000 population.

„	„	1935—.10	„	„	„
„	„	1934—.09	„	„	„
„	„	1933—.09	„	„	„
„	„	1932—Nil	„	„	„

Other Deaths from Violence or Accidents.

There were 8 deaths. 7 males—Colliery Accidents; 1 female—Burns sustained accidentally at home.

Death rate 1937—.82 per 1,000 population.

„	„	1936—.88	„	„	„
„	„	1935—.5	„	„	„
„	„	1934—.30	„	„	„
„	„	1933—.49	„	„	„

The total death rate from Violence in all forms may be compared:—

	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
England and Wales	0.54	0.52	0.52	0.54	0.54
125 County Boroughs & County Towns	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.49
148 Smaller Towns (Population 25,000— 50,000) at 1931 Census	0.42	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.44
Glyncorrwg	0.82	.88	0.50	0.39	0.49

Silicosis.

There was one death from this disease.

Death rate 1937—0.10 per 1,000 population.

„	„	1936—0.00	„	„	„
„	„	1935—0.20	„	„	„
„	„	1934—0.19	„	„	„
„	„	1933—0.19	„	„	„

This is very satisfactory, considering that the majority of the men in the area are engaged in the Coal Mining Industry. Men should not work in stone dust.

Silicosis is a preventable disease. In miners it is caused by the inhalation of silica, and silica is a tissue poison. The latent period of the disease, in ordinary cases is 10 or 20 years. Once symptoms have appeared, nothing very substantial can be done in the way of a cure. It is, therefore, of great importance that dangerous dusts should be known as soon as possible. Almost everyone underground must inhale a certain amount of silica; it remains to define the quantity which is injurious. It seems likely that dusts which do not contain silica are practically innocuous, unless the lymphatic apparatus of the lungs has been previously damaged by that substance. Workmen should not be so foolish as to work in conditions where stone dust can by any means be inhaled into their lungs.

Much more care is now being taken by workmen to prevent inhalation of dust where there is high Silica content.

Other Defined Diseases.

There were 18 death—7 males, 11 females.

	Male	Female	Total	Ages.
Epilepsy	1	0	1	17 years.
Rheumatoid Arthritis	0	1	1	47 years.
Nephritis	2	1	3	16 years, 39 years, 64 years.
Pancreatitis	1	0	1	51 years.
Senility	1	0	1	79 years.
Gastritis	0	1	1	74 years.
Appendicitis	0	1	1	34 years.
Pyelo Nephritis	0	1	1	55 years.
Hemiplegia	0	1	1	81 years.
Cholecystitis	0	1	1	67 years.
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	0	3	3	20 years, 25 years, 36 years.
Exophthalmic Goitre	0	1	1	51 years.
Biliary Colic	1	0	1	75 years.
Acute Pyelitis	1	0	1	76 years.
Total	7	11	18	

Death rate 1937—1.85 per 1,000 population.

„	„	1936—1.87	„	„	„
„	„	1935—2.4	„	„	„
„	„	1934—1.97	„	„	„
„	„	1933—3.04	„	„	„
„	„	1932—2.4	„	„	„

Zymotic Diseases.

There was two deaths from Whooping Cough and one from Measles.

The seven Zymotic Diseases are Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Fevers (including Typhus, Typhoid and Paratyphoid), and Diphtheria.

Death rate 1937—0.30 per 1,000 population.

„	„	1936—0.09	„	„	„
„	„	1935—0.00	„	„	„
„	„	1934—0.29	„	„	„
„	„	1933—0.00	„	„	„

Zymotic Diseases death rate compared with England and Wales.

	Small Pox	Typhoid & Paratyphoid.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.
England & Wales	0.0	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.07
Glyncorrwg	0.0	0.0	0.10	0.0	0.20	0.0

Inquests.

There were 6 inquests held in the area. Causes of death were—Colliery Accidents 5; Silicosis 1. The percentage of deaths upon which inquests were held was 5.6%. The percentage in 1936 was 6%, and in 1935 5.3%.

Infantile Mortality Rate.

This may be defined as the number of deaths registered of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births registered during the year.

The total number was 13 deaths.

There were no deaths of illegitimate infants under one year of age.

This would give an infant mortality rate of 66 per 1,000 live births. Comparison with other areas is as follows for the year 1937:—

Gelligaer	38	Pontypridd	69
Maesteg	64	Penarth	80
Aberdare	73	Port Talbot	54
Neath Borough	57	Porthcawl	40
Bridgend	69	Neath Rural	64
Mountain Ash	85	Pontardawe	65
Rhondda	67	Penybont	64
Ogmore and Garw	95	Cardiff Rural	57
Caerphilly	69	Llwchwr	69
Barry	59	Llantrisant & Llantwit Vardre	69
Glyncorrwg	66.		

1937—Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales 58

Considering the large families and the depression, this result is very satisfactory.

A glance at the causes of these deaths will show that most cases could not be prevented.

The following are Infant Mortality rates for Glyncorrwg Urban District during the past 14 years:—

Year.	Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
1924	344	17	49.4
1925	317	18	56.8
1926	282	21	74.5
1927	259	19	73.3
1928	238	16	67.0
1929	245	19	77.5
1930	242	13	53.7
1931	229	19	82.0
1932	205	10	46.0
1933	209	18	81.8
1934	188	21	111.6
1935	219	12	55.
1936	183	9	49.
1937	196	13	66.0

Ages at which Infant Deaths occurred distributed over the year 1937.

TABLE 2.—INFANT MORTALITY, 1937.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year. There were Two Transferable Death under 1 year. (Two Inward Transfers).

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Totals Death under 1 year
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	2	2
Diphtheria & Croup	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	..	2	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	1	1	2
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	..	—	1	—	—	1
Inanition	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Spina Bifida (following operation for its removal)	—	—	—	—	..	1	—	—	—	1
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Heart Disease	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malfor'tions	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Births	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	4	—	—	—	4	4	1	1	3	13

Total Deaths under 1 year, 13—9 Males, 4 Females.

Ages at which Infant Deaths occurred distributed over the year 1936.

TABLE 2.—INFANT MORTALITY, 1936.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year. There were Three Transferable deaths under one year. (Three Inward Transfers).

Causes of Death.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria & Croup	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	..	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Inanition (Convl. Teeth'g) ..	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	1	—	1
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malfor'tions	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Births	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3	—	1	—	4	3	1	1	—	9

Total Deaths under 1 year, 9—6 Males, 3 Females.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Isolation Hospital.

Arrangements have now been made to receive our Fever cases in the New Fever Hospital at Port Talbot. Many ordinary slight cases are treated at home.

Arrangements can be made with the Port Talbot Borough for admission of Small Pox cases, should such cases arise.

The incidence and results of treatment of infectious diseases in this area compare very favourably with that of any other Authority.

Maternity Home Accommodation.

When a maternity case requires hospital treatment, such case is sent to Penrhiewtyn General Hospital. A specialist is in attendance at the Hospital. Few patients go to the Maesteg Maternity Hospital for confinement. Some women—with poor physique and from poor homes—should be encouraged to go to this Institution for the lying-in period. This Hospital is very comfortable, and is thoroughly up-to-date. The resident Staff is obliging and is very capable.

Maternal Mortality. There were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis.

Puerperal Fever.

There were no cases of Puerperal Fever notified during the year.

Small Pox and Typhoid.

These could be admitted to the Port Talbot Infectious Diseases Hospital by arrangement.

Tuberculosis.

There is no Sanatorium in the area. Patients for admission to Tuberculosis hospitals are cared for by the Welsh National Memorial Association.

Ambulance Facilities.

In cases sent to Port Talbot Fever Hospital, arrangements can be made for removal to hospital by the Fever Ambulance of Port Talbot. There are two very fine motor ambulances in the area—one in Cymmer, a St. John's Ambulance, and one in Glyncorrwg owned by the inhabitants. Both these are comfortable, and render prompt and very valuable service to the district. The St. John's Ambulance serves Cymmer and Abergwynfi inhabitants. It is of great use, and is used constantly. It is maintained by the workmen and Colliery Owners.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

There are four Centres. (1) Cymmer occupies the whole of the upper floor of 126 Margam Street. It is excellently arranged, and very suitable for a clinic. (2) A suitable, well built, centrally situated house was purchased at 26, Villiers Road, Abergwynfi and many alterations were made at considerable cost and is now used as a clinic. The Ground Floor of the building is used as a clinic and is eminently suited and equipped for such purpose. The attendances at this new clinic have increased remarkably. (3) There is a wooden structure in Glyncorrwg, dark, dismal and cold. It is wet inside when it rains and smells when the weather is fine. There is no comfort in the place and it should be destroyed and a suitable place built where children can be stripped to be weighed and properly examined. (4) In February, 1936, a clinic was started in Abercregan and is held in the Workmen's Institute. Clinics are held 1—2.30 p.m. on Fridays once a month and are quite well attended.

Clinics are held on alternate weeks in other Centres as follows:—Cymmer: Fridays, 3.30 to 5 p.m. Abergwynfi: Wednesdays, 3.30 to 5 p.m. Glyncorrwg, Tuesdays, 3.30 to 5 p.m.

School Clinics.

There are two Clinics for the area—(1) the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic in Cymmer; (2) the Clinic, Abergwynfi, for dental treatment on Thursdays. These Clinics are held on alternate Wednesdays for eyes, and alternate Thursdays for dental treatment. These are under the direction of the M.O.H. for Glamorgan.

Tuberculosis Visiting Station.

Patients who can travel are seen at the Clinic, 2 Church Place, Maesteg on Fridays, 10 to 12 a.m. The Tuberculosis physicians readily come in consultation to the homes of patients. Consultations at the homes of patients are becoming much more frequent, and such arrangement is more satisfactory. X-Ray examinations are conducted in Bridgend on Mondays. There is an excellent X-Ray and Light Treatment Apparatus at Cimla. These are constantly in use for the people from this area. The Medical Staff in these stations do thorough examinations, and give opinions which are of all importance both to patients and their medical attendants. A special feature of reports sent to practitioners is an X-Ray photograph attached. This is a most valuable addition to the opinion of the Tuberculosis Specialist.

Venereal Diseases Clinic.

This is held in Station Square, Port Talbot. It is open for female consultation on Fridays and for males on Mondays and Tuesdays. Patients are allowed travelling expenses who attend this Clinic. It is maintained by the Glamorgan County Council.

It is an extremely rare thing for a patient from this area to require such treatment.

Midwives.

These are supervised by the Glamorgan County Council. There are eight trained midwives in the area. Three trained in Cymmer. Three trained in Abergwynfi. Two trained in Glyncoirwg. These nurses are paid for their services by the patients. They are capable and obliging and hard working. In my opinion, their work is satisfactory. They inform doctors of patients' pregnancy, and work in co-operation satisfactorily.

Chemical and Bacteriological Work.

There is a scale of agreed payment to the Cardiff and County Laboratory where such work is carried on. There is a stock of Diphtheria swabs, sputum bottles, etc. which medical men can have on request. These are kept at the Council Offices.

Disinfection.

There are facilities for Disinfection of clothes in the Hospital. The houses are disinfected by means of formalin tablets, and spraying with disinfectant, and this work is well attended to by your Sanitary Inspector.

Infectious Diseases.

Chicken Pox is not now a notifiable disease.

There were 84 cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year.

There were 40 cases of Scarlet Fever, 5 of Diphtheria, 21 Pneumonia, 1 Erysipelas, and 17 Tuberculosis.

There were 6 deaths from Pneumonia. There were no deaths from Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever during the year.

Post Mortem Examination.

There are facilities provided at the Mortuary, Isolation Hospital, Cymmer, for the performance of Post Mortem Examinations, and five post mortems were performed here. The bodies were from Cymmer.

TABLE 3.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year, 1937.

Diseases.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small Pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	40	—	—
Diphtheria	5	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia	21	3	6
Erysipelas	1	—	—

TABLE 4.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Table giving an analysis of the total notified cases of Infectious Diseases in the area, during 1937, under various age groups.

[illegible]

TABLE 5.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, for Year 1937.

The following Table shows the distribution of Infectious Diseases in the area:—

Disease.	Cymmer.	Aberg'fi.	Glync'wg.	Total.
Diphtheria	3	2	0	5
Scarlet Fever	5	34	1	40
Pneumonia	17	3	1	21
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	2	0	10
Other Tuberculosis	4	1	2	7
Erysipelas	1	0	0	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorium	0	0	0	0
Anterior Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0	0
Total	38	42	4	84

TABLE 5.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, for Year 1936.

The following Table shows the distribution of Infectious Diseases in the area:—

Disease.	Cymmer.	Aberg'fi.	Glync'wg.	Total
Diphtheria	5	1	1	7
Scarlet Fever	10	0	0	10
Pneumonia	5	1	0	6
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	1	1	10
Other Tuberculosis	3	1	0	4
Erysipelas	3	1	0	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorium	0	0	0	0
Anterior Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0	0
Total	34	5	2	41

In 1935 a total of 54 Infectious Diseases were notified.

In 1934 a total of 95 Infectious Diseases were notified.

Pneumonia.

There were 21 cases notified, and there were 6 deaths from the disease—4 males and 2 females.

The deaths were:—from Cymmer 3; Abergwynfi 2; Glyncorrwg, 1.

Acute primary pneumonia, together with acute influenzal pneumonia, became compulsorily notifiable by medical practitioners in 1919. A memorandum which was issued at the time by the Local Government Board has now been re-issued in a revised form by the Ministry of Health. It was never anticipated that in the present state of our knowledge the mere notification of pneumonia and the action consequent thereon would result in any great immediate reduction in the total incidence of the disease, but it was thought that the public might thereby be awakened to a sense of the gravity of the malady. It was thought, too, that notification might supply valuable statistical information as to the distribution of pneumonia, and contribute in some measure to a reduction in the mortality from it, by bringing to light those cases in which the local authority could help by providing nursing or other assistance or by arranging for institutional treatment.

Death rate from Pneumonia:—

1937—0.61 per 1,000 population			
1936—0.19	„	„	„
1935—0.3	„	„	„
1934—.69	„	„	„
1933—2.5	„	„	„
1932—.98	„	„	„

Care of clothing and feeding of children, ventilation and warming of houses, and the teaching of regular habits are essential for the prevention of this disease. Considering the amount of sweating by miners in steam coal collieries, and the sudden change to wintry conditions, they escape this infection fairly well.

Tuberculosis.

There were 17 cases notified during the year.

	Pulmonary.	Other T.B. Infections.
Abergwynfi	2	1
Cymmer	8	4
Glyncorrwg	0	2
	—	—
	10	7 Total 17
	=	=

The following are the ages at which notified:—

PULMONARY.

Age.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	0	0
1 to 5 yrs.	0	0
5 to 10 yrs.	1 (Cymmer)	0
10 to 15 yrs.	0	0
15 to 20 yrs.	2 (Cymmer)	0
20 to 25 yrs.	2 (Cymmer)	1 (Cymmer)
25 to 35 yrs.	1 (Cymmer)	1 (Abergwynfi)
35 to 45 yrs.	0	0
45 to 55 yrs.	0	0
55 to 65 yrs.	1 (Cymmer)	0
65 & upwards	1 (Abergwynfi)	0

Ages at which Non-pulmonary were notified:—

Age.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	..... 0	..... 0
1 to 5 yrs.	..... 2 (Cymmer), (Aber-gwynfi)	..... 2 (Cymmer), (Glyncorrwg).
5 to 10 yrs.	..... 0	..... 0
10 to 15 yrs.	..... 1 (Cymmer)	..... 0
15 to 20 yrs.	..... 2 (Cymmer), (Glyncorrwg)	..... 0
20 to 25 yrs.	..... 0	..... 0
25 to 35 yrs.	..... 0	..... 0
35 to 45 yrs.	..... 0	..... 0

Attack rate as per notifications:—

1937.—Pulmonary—1.02	Non-Pulmonary—0.72	per 1,000 population.	
1936.— „ 0.98	„ 0.39	„	„
1935.— „ 1.00	„ 0.2	„	„
1934.— „ 1.87	„ 0.29	„	„
1933.— „ 0.88	„ 1.08	„	„
1932.— „ 1.11	„ 0.88	„	„
1931.— „ 1.07.	„ 0.38	„	„
1930.— „ 0.84.	„ .93	„	„
1929.— „ 1.9	„ .3	„	„

The treatment of Tuberculosis is carried out by special physicians appointed by the Welsh National Memorial Association. These are full time officers. They visit Maesteg on Fridays, but are always most willing to come to any part of the district and thoroughly search for any infection that may be suspected. Their advice is extremely helpful. Their X-Ray photographs and reports are most instructive to the patients' medical attendants. The new X-Ray Apparatus in Cimla shows the lung conditions wonderfully clearly. The Physicians are both expert and obliging.

Cases of Tuberculosis are notified by private practitioners and Tuberculosis physicians, and any transfers to the district are notified. The houses from which Tuberculous patients have been removed are thoroughly disinfected.

List of Cases of Tuberculosis from the area of Glyncorrwg U.D.C. treated in Institutions of the Welsh National Memorial Association during 1937.

Ward.	Institution.	Admission.	Discharge.	Result.
Cymmer	..... North Wales Sanatorium	..... 3. 7.36	..... 30. 4.37	..... Improved.
Cymmer	..... Adelina Patti Hospital	..... 28. 7.36	..... 10. 9.37	..... Improved.
Abergwynfi	..... Sully Hospital, Sully	..... 21. 1.37	..... 14. 9.37	..... Improved.
Cymmer	..... North Wales Sanatorium	..... 29. 1.37	..... 1. 4.38	..... Quiescent.
Cymmer	..... Sully Hospital	..... 13. 5.37	..... 30.10.37	..... Improved.
Cymmer	..... Sully Hospital	..... 13. 7.37	..... 2. 6.38	..... No material improvement.

Ward.	Treatment.	Admission.	Discharge.	Result.
Cymmer	..... Glan Ely Hospital	..... 29. 5.37	..... Still in.	.....
Cymmer	..... South Wales Sanatorium, Talgarth	..... 13. 8.37	..... 17. 6.38	..... Quiescent.
Abergwynfi	..... Sully Hospital, Sully	..... 12. 8.37	..... Still in.	.....
Cymmer	..... Cymla Hospital (Removed to Port Talbot after discharged from Cymla).	..... 22. 9.37	..... 1938	..... Died March, 1938
Cymmer	..... Glan Ely Hospital	..... 5.10.37	..... 28. 1.38	..... Transferred to Cymla Hospital & died there on 18.2.38.
Cymmer	..... Adelina Patti Hospital	..... 19.11.37	..... 10. 2.38	..... Quiescent.
Abergwynfi	..... Sully Hospital, Sully	..... 30.12.37	..... 21. 3.38	..... No material im- provement. Left against advice.

List of Patients treated as Out-patients at the Cymla Hospital "Light" Department during 1937.

Ward.	Institution.	Admission.	Discharge.	Result.
Cymmer	..... Cymla Hospital	..... 12.10.36	..... 19. 2.37	..... Quiescent.
Cymmer	..... Cymla Hospital	..... 30.10.36	..... 15. 3.37	..... Improved.
Glyncorrwg	..... Cymla Hospital	..... 15. 3.37	..... 29.11.37	..... No material im- provement.
Cymmer	..... Cymla Hospital	.....	.....	.....
Glyncorrwg	..... Cymla Hospital	..... 10.12.37	..... 22. 4.38	..... Improved.
Glyncorrwg	..... Cymla Hospital	..... Dec., 1937	.....	..... Still under treatment.
Abergwynfi	..... Cymla Hospital	..... 30.12.37	..... 11. 4.38	..... Quiescent.
Abergwynfi	..... Cymla Hospital	..... 30. 8.37	..... 16. 5.38	..... Improved.

(Ceased attendance before completion of treatment).

Cases removed from Tuberculosis Physician's Register of Cases as "cured" during 1937.

Glyncorrwg	.....	1 case—T.B. Lungs.
Cymmer	.....	2 cases—T.B. Knee and T.B. Sterno- clavicular Joint.

Total number of cases from Glyncorrwg and district examined by Tuberculosis Officers during 1937—106.

This shows that medical practitioners are very much alive and zealous in their early examination and treatment of this disease.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were no cases notified during the year.

Vaccinations.

Return of Vaccinations in the area for the years:—

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Total number vaccinated	135	108	115	102	106
Total number of exemptions granted.....	30	35	40	39	34
Total number died before vaccination	13	13	6	4	7
Total number unvaccinated	31	32	50	20	35

Maternity and Child Welfare.

During the year the Authority has supplied milk to expecting and nursing mothers to the value of £220.

A large quantity of dried milk and yeast extract and colact was supplied free to expectant mothers by the Joint Council of Midwifery. This should reduce maternal and infantile mortality.

The work carried on comprises:—Health Visiting. Infant consultations at Clinics. Ante-natal visiting.

The Health Visitor devotes the whole of her time to the above work.

There are no Ante-natal Clinics. They are not necessary, as every expectant mother in the area can have advice in the privacy of her home without any additional cost being incurred.

The maternity nurses are alert and examine the urine of cases in which they expect to attend in confinement. Any abnormality is reported. Each child is visited during its first week, and weekly for nine weeks. The health visitor calls at intervals until the child is 5 years old. Parents are urged to bring children to the Clinics, but they do not do so in anything like the number to be expected. This may be accounted for by cheap and efficient medical service at home. The work of the health visitor is shown as follows:—

Visits to expectant mothers—1st visits—95. Total visits—129.

To infants under 1 year—1st visits—192. Total visits—1,186.

To children 1 to 5 years—Total visits—1,133.

There were 12 stillbirths. Legitimate—6 males, 5 females. There was one illegitimate stillbirth—1 male.

Enquiry shows that the following were probable causes:—Shock, Prematurity and Inanition, Congenital Deformity, Injury during Confinement.

The total attendance at Clinics:—

	Glyn-corrwg.	Aber-gwynfi.	Cymmer.	Aber-cregan.	Total.
On Register	68	99	45	32	244
Total Attendances	544	525	257	146	1472

The Medical Officers are very busy during the hour and a half at their disposal, to examine babies who attend the Clinics.

Total number of children who attended Centres for the first time during the year :

	Glyn- corrwg.	Aber- gwynfi.	Cymmer.	Aber- cregan.	Total.
Under 1 year	32	50	17	21	120
Between 1 and 5 years	25	47	18	10	100

The Schools are supplied from the mains with a plentiful supply of water, and Sanitary conditions are as nearly perfect as possible.

No action has been necessary to be taken re compulsory removal of T.B. cases under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

There is an arrangement between this Authority and the Glamorgan County Council for the orthopaedic treatment of children requiring such treatment.

Cases of Difficult Confinement (Necessitous Mothers) in their Homes.

In cases of difficult confinement the Medical Officer of Health has been authorised to engage the services of a consultant when he deems it necessary, at a fee of £3/3/0 plus 9d. per mile travelling expenses. This consultant was not called upon during the year.

Cases of Difficult Confinements (Necessitous Mothers). Hospital Treatment.

Cases of difficult confinement are sent to Penrhiwtyn Hospital. The fees in necessitous cases (according to a scale laid down by the Council), are paid by the Authority. The cost during 1937 was £53.

Midwives' Fees.

Where a person has ceased to be entitled to Maternity Benefit under the provisions of the National Health Insurance Acts, and whose income does not exceed such scale as determined by the Council and who are not in receipt of Public Assistance, a fee of 30/- will be paid by the Council to the Midwives engaged to attend expectant mothers. £8 was expended on this.

Birth Control.

Arrangements have been made for the provision of Birth Control advice when the Medical Officer deems it necessary on medical grounds. The patient attends the Birth Control Clinics at Pontypridd or Port Talbot. There were no cases during 1937.

Dental Treatment.

The Council have made arrangements with the Health Committee, Glamorgan County Council, for the provision of Dental Treatment for necessitous expectant mothers and children of pre-school age, and for the supply of dentures at an agreed scale of charges. £2 was expended.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

Orthopaedic treatment is provided free of charge for children of necessitous parents. A sum of £15 was expended. Very excellent results can be seen from the treatment of these cases.

Insanity.

There were two rate-aided patients—1 male and 1 female—admitted to the Glamorgan County Mental Hospital, Bridgend, during the year 1937.

Mentally Defective.

Case from the area reported and dealt with during 1937 under the Mental Deficiency Act :—

Male, Duffryn Rhondda—Admitted to Hensol Castle. No change in mental condition.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1.—Number of Council Houses found to be infested | 2 |
| Number of Council Houses disinfested | 2 |
| Number of other houses found to be infested | 1 |
| Number of other houses disinfested | 1 |
- 2.—Premises are disinfested by the combined method of spraying with liquid insecticide and the use of sulphur fumigation.
 - 3.—When the Council's Rent Collector has reason to believe the belongings of an incoming tenant are likely to be infested with vermin he is instructed to inform the Sanitary Inspector, who makes an inspection of the same.
 - 4.—The work of bug disinfection is carried out by the Local Authority.
 - 5.—Tenants of Council Houses and other houses are informed that the Sanitary Inspector is ready at all times to co-operate with them in the eradication of bed bugs.

RATS AND MICE.

These are very common, and tend to invade dwellings near the river banks. Poison is put down at infested and suspected premises. Poison is constantly laid in the manholes of the sewers. It is difficult to estimate the death rate which this brings about, but no doubt much good is done by such means. The Sanitary Inspector is endeavouring to have the co-operation of business people and residents in this work.

Apart from Rat Week, 980 baits were laid in 21 premises. Results were satisfactory.

The following Table shows the results obtained during Rat Week, 1937.

<i>Description of Premises.</i>	<i>No. of Baits Laid.</i>	<i>Apparent Results.</i>
Council's Refuse Tips	600	..... One tip only was noticeably infested with rats, and there is evidence of a marked decrease in their activities. Baits were laid on other tips as a precautionary measure as there were no signs of rat infestation.
Council's Sewers & Manholes.....	500	..... Large numbers of baits disappeared from manhole benchings, etc., but a proportion of these were probably washed away during heavy rains.
Grocery & Provision Stores (8)	270	..... Dead rats to the number of 26 were found on one premises. A number were also caught in traps. In other premises good results were obtained as shown by a decline in rat activities.
Stables (5)	130	..... Results good, 15 dead rats found.
Slaughterhouses (2)	60	..... Good results as shown by decreased rat activities. 8 dead rats found.
Greengrocers & Confectioners (3)...	80	..... Results difficult to estimate. Baits were scattered amongst piles of empty crates and boxes, in yards at rear of premises. No dead rats found.
Piggeries & Fowl-houses (3)	60	..... Three dead rats found.
Butchers' Shops (2)	45	.... Now no signs of rats on premises.
Private Houses (2)	60	..... Ten dead rats found after taking up floor of one house. A number of rats were also caught in traps.
Other premises (7)	155	..... Good results as indicated by diminished signs of presence of rats.

Two kinds of rat poison baits were used, namely the red squill and phosphorous types. These were laid according to circumstances, all outside baiting being done with red squill poisons which are claimed to be non-injurious to human beings and domestic animals

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

A good supply of wholesome water has been supplied to the whole area, although some of the high level houses are erected at a high altitude, 1,100 ft. O.D., along the mountain side. This is of great assistance not only in keeping the district with a good supply of drinkable water, but also for the purpose of flushing the drains and sewers. The following is an analysis of the samples of water taken during the year.

REPORT ON BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION & CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES OF WATER.

SAMPLES TAKEN FROM	RESERVOIR	DATE	BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION	CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
1. Tap, Council Offices, Cymmer.	High Level Tank, Abergwynfi	25. 2.37	Fairly Satisfactory.	A soft neutral water. The chemical and mi- croscopical character are satisfactory.
2. Tap, Com- mercial Street, Glyncorrwg.	High Level Tank, Glyncorrwg	25. 5.37	Of moderate bacterial purity.	A very soft water. Chemical analysis shows no evidence of any organic contamina- tion.
4. Tap, Gwynfi Street, Blaengwynfi.	Lower Intake, Gwynfi Brook,	21. 9.37	Fairly Satisfactory.	A soft neutral water. Chemical analysis shows no evidence of any organic contamina- tion.

(Signed) JOHN H. SUGDEN.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The Main Sewer laid in the bed of the River Avan suffered no serious damage during the year, except for a few blockages, which were remedied as soon as possible. Your subsidiary sewers are in good working order, and practically the whole of the houses in the area, with the exception of the outlying farms or dwelling houses are connected up to the Main Sewer.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

I have to report that a small number of the Colliery Companies within the area are still tipping the colliery debris alongside of the rivers and streams, with the result that when they are in flood most of the debris tipped is washed away and deposited on the low-lands, causing islands to accumulate here and there, and diverting the main river into the side banks.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The scavenging of the area is carried out under separate contracts in the various Wards and sub-divisions of Wards.

Collections are made daily, except for a few isolated groups of houses where refuse bins are provided and emptied as often as found necessary. Refuse disposal is by means of uncontrolled tipping on five sites in various parts of the district.

Each contractor is responsible under the terms of his contract for collecting and burying loose rags and paper lying on the surface, and in the vicinity of the tip.

Abergwynfi and Blaengwynfi Ward. The scavenging is carried out by two contractors, one for Abergwynfi and one for Blaengwynfi.

The Abergwynfi tip is on a site near Avon Hill above High Street. The tip for the Blaengwynfi district is on the site of the old colliery level.

Glyncorrwg Ward is let as one contract, and the refuse is tipped on a site about 400 yards from the village on the west side of the Glyncorrwg-Cymmer road.

Cymmer Ward is sub-divided into three districts, each of which is let as a separate contract as follows:—Cymmer North side—Refuse tipped on the Glyncorrwg tipping site situated approximately 400 yards from Glyncorrwg on the west side of the Cymmer-Glyncorrwg road. Cymmer South side.—The tipping site is situated about 500 yards from the village on the North side of the Cymmer-Duffryn road.

Duffryn Afan and Cynon Afan. The refuse is tipped on a site about 200 yards from Cynon Afan on the North side of the Cynon-Duffryn road.

On several occasions during the year it was found necessary to draw the attention of certain contractors to the lax manner in which they carried out their work.

HOUSING ACTS, 1935 and 1936. (OVERCROWDING).

During 1937 the Sanitary Inspector measured rooms in 1,350 houses. This, with the 750 houses measured in 1936, completes the work of measuring and recording the size of rooms in dwellings in the area as required by the Housing Act of 1936.

Statements, showing the "permitted number" to sleep in premises—for insertion in rent books, were supplied, upon application, to Landlords in respect to 835 dwelling houses during the year.

At the end of 1937 all the overcrowded dwellings in the area were re-visited by the Sanitary Inspector and the sub-joined table shows the position relative to overcrowding. It will be noted that the number of overcrowded dwellings fell from 92 to 30. The main reasons for the abatement of overcrowding were:—

- 1.—Sons and daughters leaving home to work outside the district.
- 2.—Removal to larger dwellings.
- 3.—Ceasing to sub-let.
- 4.—Ceasing to keep lodgers.

Table showing position relative to Overcrowding in the Area after re-visits to Overcrowded Dwellings made at end of 1937.

	Overcrowded Wholehouse Dwellings.			Overcrowded Apartment Dwellings.		
	Council Houses	Other Houses	Total	Council Houses	Other Houses	Total
May, 1936	7	...	37	...	41	48
December, 1937	2	...	16	...	12	12

DISTRIBUTION.

Date of Inspection.	<i>Abergwynfi Ward.</i>			<i>Cymmer Ward.</i>			<i>Glyncorrwg Ward.</i>		
	Council Houses.	Other Houses.	Total.	Council Houses.	Other Houses.	Total.	Council Houses.	Other Houses.	Total.
May, 1936 ...	7	...	32	...	5	...	34	...	39
December, 1937	1	...	11	...	—	...	12	...	12

HOUSING.

Number of new dwelling houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)	1
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(i) Built by the Local Authority	0
(ii) Built by other bodies or persons	1

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

1.—(a) Total number of dwelling Houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	147
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	480
2.—(a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925	0
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	0
3.—Number of dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	0
4.—Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	141

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	52
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 of Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses rendered fit after service of Formal Notice :	
(a) By Owners	0
(b) By Local Authority	0

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	89
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notice:	
(a) By Owners	68
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	0

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 & 13 Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order	0

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4.—Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV.—Overcrowding:—

(a).— (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	30
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	30
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	181½
(b).—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
(c).— (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	62
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	368½
(d).—Number of cases in which dwellings have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	0

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Summary of Routine Inspections, Inspections and Re-inspections made on complaint of nuisances during the year ended 31st December, 1937.

Nature of Inspections.	Number.
General District Inspections:—	
Abergwynfi and Blaengwynfi	28
Cymmer	24
Duffryn Rhondda and Cynonville	16
Glyncorrwg	22
Dwelling houses on complaint of nuisances owing to disrepair, etc.	147
Revisits to abate nuisances	333
Miscellaneous nuisances	19
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	103
Slaughterhouses, Butcher Shops, etc.	322
Fish Shops, Grocery and Provision Stores, Greengrocers and places where food is prepared for sale (not including visits to sausage making factories)	87
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces (including Bakehouses)	99
Shops Act, 1934	16
Stables	18
Piggeries	4
Defective Drains and New Drains	43
Defective Sewers	7
Cinemas and Halls	9
Water Works	4
Infectious Disease Investigations	63
Complaints of Water Supply	31
Revisits for Disinfections, etc.	51
Isolation Hospital	1
Visits to homes of persons on Tuberculosis Register	38
Refuse Tips	24
Rats and Mice Destruction	103
Bug Disinfestation	9
Total number of Inspections	1,621

Summary of Breaches of Acts, Orders and Regulations discovered during Routine and other Inspections,—action taken and results.

Subject of Inspections	Nature of breaches of Acts, Orders and Regulations.	No. of Informal Notices Served	No. of Statutory Notices Served	No. of Notices complied with.	
				Informal	Statutory
Dwelling Houses under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.		0	0	0	0
Dwelling Houses on complaint of a nuisance.	Dampness, Disrepair, Defective paved areas, W.C.'s Drainage, etc.	141	89	52	68
Miscellaneous nuisances	Dead Sheep, Deposits of Manure, Deposits of house refuse, etc., causing nuisances.	4	—	4	—
Cowsheds, Dairies & Milkshops.	Limewashing required Accumulations of manure rendering access to cowshed uncleanly. Dirty milk-stools, etc.	—	—	5	—
Slaughterhouses.	Cleansing and Lime-washing required.	2	—	2	—
Butcher Shops, Fish Shops, Grocery & Provision Stores & places where food is prepared.	Removal of refuse, Cleansing and Limewashing required	3	—	3	—
Factories, Workshops and Work-places (including Bakehouses).	Cleansing and Lime-washing required.	2	—	2	—
Pigstyes.	Cleansing and Lime-washing required.	2	—	2	—
Drains.	Defective & Choked Drains.	9	3	6	3
Pit Shafts.	Pit Shafts Fencing Dilapidated.	2	—	2	—

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no common Lodging Houses in the area.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are no houses in the district which may be considered to require the application to them of byelaws under Section 6 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

There are no habitations in the area to which the above descriptions could be applied.

Offensive Trades.

No offensive trades are established in the district.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the district on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.

Administration of Factory Acts.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces in the Glyncorrwg area are as follows:—

Factories—

Generation of Electricity	6
Generation of Coal Gas	1
Bread Baking	4
Sausage Making	4
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Total	15
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Workshops and Workplaces—

Bread Baking	2
Wagon Repairs	7
Boot Repairing	6
Joinery	2
Carpenters	4
Dressmakers and Tailors	3
Sausage Making	1
Blacksmiths	1
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Total	26
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There are no Outworkers in the area.

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces (including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances).

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	85	2	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	14	—	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	99	2	—

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under Public Health Acts:—*				
Want of cleanliness	1	1	—	—
Want of ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances	1	1	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory & Workshop Acts:				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories & Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
Total	2	2	—	—

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Cowsheds and Dairies.

There were 103 visits of inspection made during the year to Cowsheds and Dairies. Notices were served in five instances requiring cowsheds to be lime-washed and in one instance requiring manure to be removed from entrance to cowshed.

MILK.

The following table gives the number and classification of registered persons engaged and registered premises used in the production, sale and storage of milk.

Cowkeepers who are also Retail Purveyors of Milk	12
Retail Purveyors of Milk	13
Milk Shops	3
Milk Shops where the milk is sold in sealed bottles	5
Farms and other premises which are used as dairies	21

There has been no alteration in registration since my last Annual Report.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

Four retail purveyors were licensed to sell "Tuberculin Tested" milk, and five retail purveyors were licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk during the year.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

During 1937, eleven samples of ordinary milk were taken by the Sanitary Inspector, and eight samples were taken by the Police Authorities from retail purveyors of milk in the area, and were conveyed to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for Bacteriological examination.

The purpose of this examination is to determine the quality of the milk from the standpoint of cleanliness, keeping quality and freedom from contamination. Also in certain cases, when we have reason to suspect Tubercular infection, the milk samples are examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

The various grades of milk mentioned in the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, namely, "Accredited," "Tuberculin Tested," and "Pasteurised," have, amongst other conditions, to attain certain standards of bacterial purity, and these standards are useful for the purpose of comparison when dealing with the results of bacteriological examination of ordinary milk.

Of the ordinary milk samples examined, twelve were of milk produced on farms within the area, and seven were of milk produced outside the Glyncoirwg Urban District.

Of the samples of milk from outside the district, four attained the bacteriological standard required for "Tuberculin Tested" milk, and three of these passed the Methylene

blue reduction test. The remaining three samples were unsatisfactory. Eight of the samples of milk produced locally attained the bacteriological standard of purity required for "Tuberculin Tested" milk, and of these, seven satisfied the Methylene blue reduction test. The remaining four samples were not satisfactory.

In all cases where poor results are obtained, the serious attention of the retail purveyors concerned was drawn to the necessity for greater cleanliness during storage, handling and distribution of the milk, and a stricter supervision exercised. Notification of the results obtained, where the milk was produced outside the area, was also given to the Sanitary Officers of the Local Authorities concerned. Repeat samples which were taken where results were unsatisfactory showed a marked improvement in each case.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk of Special Designation.

There were four samples of "Pasteurised" milk and one of "Tuberculin Tested" milk taken during the year for bacteriological examination. All were produced outside the district. All were satisfactory, except for one sample of pasteurised milk, the result of which was described by the Analyst as indicating the presence of unheated milk. The local Authority where the milk was produced was informed of this result, and a report was received from them describing the steps they had taken in the matter.

Examination of Milk Samples for Tubercle Bacilli.

Three milk samples were examined during the year for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. Two were of milk from producers in the Cymmer area and the other was from a Glyn-corrwg producer. In each instance no Tubercle Bacilli was found.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was taken during 1937 under the above regulations.

The Production of Clean Milk.

The farms in the district are all sheep farms; milk production being of secondary importance.

The average number of milking cows kept by producers in the area is five. It should occasion no surprise, therefore, to learn that such modern apparatus as steam sterilizing plant for the sterilization of milk utensils are conspicuous by their absence. Their cost making them prohibitive. Cowsheds, too, are far from being elaborate.

It may be stated, however, that painstaking attention to cleanliness by simple methods during the processes of milking, handling and storage are productive of a cleaner milk than the careless use of up-to-date appliances.

A good standard of cleanliness was maintained by milk producers and retail purveyors in the area during the year.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There are two licensed slaughterhouses in the district—one at the rear of 165 Jersey Road, Blaengwynfi, and the other at the rear of 40 and 41 Commercial Street, Abergwynfi. The former is not regularly used. During the year 153 visits of inspection were made to the above premises. Cleanliness, frequent limewashing and the speedy removal of offal is insisted upon. Carcasses and viscera are examined for evidence of disease, etc., by the Sanitary Inspector, who is also a qualified Meat Inspector. Most of the meat consumed in the area comes from outside the district. It may be assumed that much of this meat has not previously been inspected, as many local authorities find it impossible to carry out systematic inspection of meat after slaughter. Frequent inspection at butchers' shops and in vans of itinerant meat salesmen is therefore necessary to secure reasonable protection from the sale of diseased or unsound meat.

The following is a summary of the meat condemned during the year:—

Beef	774 lbs.
Mutton	31 „
Bovine Heads	90 „
Bovine Livers	189 „
Bovine Lungs	131 „
Bovine Mesenterys & Omentums	31 „
Pigs' Heads	35 „
Pigs' Liver	6 „
Pigs' Lungs	5 „
Sheeps Liver	6 „
Sheeps Lungs	12 „
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Total	1310 „

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.				Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.		Pigs.
Number killed	0	.....	59	.....	21	.....	331	.....	156
Number inspected	0	.....	55	.....	18	.....	249	.....	138
All diseases except Tuberculosis.									
Whole carcasses condemned	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	1	.....	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	0	.....	28	.....	0	.....	18	.....	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	0%	.....	51%	.....	0%	.....	7.6%	.....	3.6%
Tuberculosis only.									
Whole carcasses condemned	0	.....	1	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	0	.....	13	.....	0	.....	0	.....	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0%	.....	25%	.....	0	.....	0	.....	2.1%

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Notice of slaughter, in accordance with the above Regulations were received in respect of 14 pigs. Every effort was made by the Sanitary Inspector to examine the carcasses and organs of these animals after slaughter. Much of the meat consumed in the district is sold from motor vans, and the above Regulations in respect to these was strictly enforced. The Regulations, in so far as they apply to butchers' shops, are now complied with by all the butchers in the area.

The Slaughter of Animals for human consumption in premises other than Licensed or Registered Slaughterhouses.

During 1933 the Council gave consideration to applications which were received from two farmers in the area, asking that permission be granted them to slaughter animals on farm premises. In connection therewith the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector submitted a joint report on the Statutes and Regulations, which contain provisions as to the limitation of slaughtering, with special reference to the Minister of Health's Circular 604, dated June, 1925. The Council decided after consideration of the report to allow Farmers, Smallholders, and Cottagers to slaughter, for their own consumption or sale to their neighbours, a reasonable number of animals of their own rearing per annum.

The term "a reasonable number" was defined as follows:—

Farmers	.....	12 sheep and 6 pigs per annum.
Smallholders	.....	4 sheep and 4 pigs per annum.
Cottagers	.....	4 pigs per annum.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Act, licences to slaughter animals were granted by the Council to seven butchers and slaughtermen in the area. They were distributed as follows:—

Abergwynfi—5; Cymmer—2; Glyncoirwg—1.

Mechanical stunning instruments are in use at the slaughter-houses. The Council have not passed a resolution making the use of mechanical stunning instruments compulsory for the slaughter of sheep and goats.

OTHER FOODS.

The number of visits of inspection made during the year to provision stores, fishmongers' shops, greengrocers, etc., amounted to 36, and the following articles of food which were found to be unwholesome or unsound were surrendered and destroyed:—

Tinned Fillet of Veal	.....	7 lbs.
Smoked Cod	.....	14 lbs.
Raisins	.....	24 lbs.
Tinned Fruit	.....	13 tins
Jam	.....	9 lbs.,

Condensed Milk	6 tins
Lemon Cheese	2 pots
Preserved Fruit	1 bottle
Pickles	1 jar
Pork and Beans	1 tin
Mincemeat	1 pot

PLACES IN THE DISTRICT WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED FOR SALE.

Fried Fish and Chip Shops	9
Butchers making Sausages, Faggots, etc.....	6
Ice Cream Shops	9

To these premises 81 visits of inspection (including 31 visits of inspections to Sausage making Factories) were made to ensure that they complied with the requirements contained in Section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

BAKEHOUSES.

During the year 50 visits of inspection were paid to bakehouses, of which there are six in the area. At two of these public baking is carried on. A good standard of cleanliness is maintained at these premises.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION.

All notified cases of infectious diseases are visited by the Sanitary Inspector as soon as possible. Individual record cards are kept, and on these are entered particulars such as occupation or school of patient, contacts, sources of water and milk supplies, dates of onset of disease, sanitary condition of premises, date of disinfection, etc. Instructions are given to persons in charge of patient as to the prevention of the spread of infection. Infected premises and clothing are disinfected at the termination of illness, on removal to hospital, etc. Rooms are disinfected by spraying with disinfectant and fumigation with formaldehyde gas. Infected bedclothes, etc. are placed in a bath containing a disinfectant solution of appropriate strength. The number of disinfections carried out by the Sanitary Inspector during the year amounted to 48.

